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THE EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST

November 1, 1923.

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* Last month we asked the horticultural extension
* workers in seven of the northeastern states to kindly
* favor us with their programs of work covering a period
* of five to ten years. Reports have been received from
* New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont
* and Connecticut. A number of the workers were in the
* field, but will be heard from later. We are giving a
* summary of the reports received in this issue.
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* For the December "Extension Horticulturist," we
* would like to have the ten-year or even the five-year
* programs of the fruit, vegetable, and landscape exten-
* sion work in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and
* Wisconsin. We feel that your plans will be a stimulus
* to the workers in other states and will enable them to
* plan their work more definitely.
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* On October 1st the name of the office of "Horti-
* cultural and Pomological Investigations" was changed to
* Horticultural Investigations."
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Office of Horticultural Investigations
and Extension Service Cooperating,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Continued from page 108) 111

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION 111

THE COMMERCE CLAUSE 111

THE IMPORTATION CLAUSE 111

THE EXPORTATION CLAUSE 111

THE FISCAL CLAUSE 111

THE COINAGE CLAUSE 111

THE PATENT AND COPYRIGHT CLAUSE 111

THE MARITIME CLAUSE 111

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE CLAUSE 111

THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE 111

THE TENURE OF OFFICE CLAUSE 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF PETITION 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A GRAND JURY 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A TRIAL BY JURY 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A TRIAL BY JURY 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A TRIAL BY JURY 111

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A TRIAL BY JURY 111

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THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A TRIAL BY JURY 111

FIVE AND TEN YEAR PROGRAMS.

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Connecticut. Fruit Work by W. H. Darrow.

Some Possible Efficiency Goals for 1930: (1) An average production of 3 bushels of apples per tree for the 5-year period ending 1930. (During the 5-year period, 1916 to 1920, inclusive, the average yearly production of apples per bearing tree in Connecticut was 2.4 bushels.) (2) An average of 75% of A grade fruit. (3) Minimum sized farm orchards of 5 acres. (4) Ninety per cent of all new plantings of the varieties recommended by the State Agricultural College and Connecticut Pomological Society. (5) Ninety per cent of the fruit growers using fertilizers (especially nitrate) effectively. (6) Seventy-five per cent of all A grade fruit sold at the average price for A grade stock or better. Keeping the above efficiency goals in mind the extension fruit program is being developed along the following lines:

- I. Establishing demonstration apple orchards in which at least the first three (and more as needed) of the following operations will be conducted: (1) Pruning. (2) Spraying. (3) Soil Management; (a) Cultivation plus cover crops. (b) Fertilization plus sod mulch. (4) Thinning of fruit. (5) Control of apple tree borers. (6) Protection of trees from mice. (7) Grading and packing. (8) Marketing.
(Note: Only when pruning, spraying, and soil management demonstrations are conducted in an orchard can it properly be termed a demonstration orchard.)
- II. Raspberry Demonstrations: Testing the adaptability of the different red, purple, and black raspberries for the various localities of the State. Management demonstrations of the plots should be made whenever possible.
- III. Strawberry Demonstrations: Same plan as raspberry plots.
- IV. By assisting existing spray rings and by the organization of new spray rings in sections where there is a demand for them.
- V. Orchard Fertilizer Demonstrations to demonstrate the value of chemical fertilizers (especially nitrate) on the various orchard soils of Connecticut.
- VI. By publicity work: (1) Articles for the Extension Service News and other papers reaching Connecticut farmers. (2) Circular letters to the fruit mailing list and to the demonstration orchardists. (3) Bulletins. (Issued as time will permit.) (4) Orchard Tours. (5) Field Meetings at Demonstrations. (6) Exhibits at Fairs. (7) Lectures and Extension Schools. (8) Personal letters to orchard owners. (9) Personal visits to orchard owners.

Pennsylvania - Fruit Work by Paul Thayer.

It is our 5-year plan to endeavor to standardize as far as possible the fruit on the local markets:

- I. By securing the adoption by local or county horticultural associations of a standard list of varieties, this list to be recommended for all future plantings. This list will vary from community to community but will be more or less uniform throughout a given belt and will result in the elimination of the many undesirable varieties with which so many of our Pennsylvania orchards are filled.
- II. By urging the adoption of the Pennsylvania Standard Grades of apples promulgated by the State Bureau of Markets - not only for closed packages but for all fruit taken to market.
- III. By education in pruning, thinning, fertilizing, disease and insect control, and other necessary practices to secure the production of fruit of such high quality as to make the grower able and willing to grade it as above suggested.
- IV. Farm storage of fruit, or cooperative cold storage houses. With the commercial orchardist, there will be work along the entire range from selecting the proper varieties and locations through the various cultural practices, including the harvesting and marketing. In pruning it is our intention to focus attention on (1) Pruning the young trees to secure structural strength. (2) Pruning the young tree as light as possible in connection with the proceeding in order to secure size of tree and early bearing and (3) More thorough and detailed pruning of bearing trees. In the matter of culture we expect to encourage the use of sweet clover and alfalfa in all orchards not kept cultivated. Through packing demonstrations and encouraging the use of grades and the organization of cooperative packing associations, we hope to raise the standard of Pennsylvania fruit.

There is another class of orchard quite widely distributed over the State, the old farm orchard. In many cases they are beyond help but in some cases they are giving a wonderful response to thorough spraying and good care. Such orchards are often situated far from market and contain poor varieties, but when well located they frequently become the most valuable portions of the farm. The spraying is frequently cared for by a spray ring using a power sprayer. With the spraying must go, of course, pruning and fertilizing.

The home fruit garden will receive considerable attention. A plan for a model fruit garden, together with quotations on stock from various nurserymen as well as instruction in planting and care, will be made use of to supply every farm home with all the fruit it can make use of. We expect to stimulate berry production in the State through the introduction of better varieties, securing sources of disease-free stock, and by better cultural methods. The absence of any specific projects in this outline is due to the fact that demonstrations in the control of insects and diseases are under the direction of the Plant Pathologist and the Entomologist.

Pennsylvania - Vegetable Work by W. B. Nissley.

Farmers' Garden or Home Garden Project.

In Pennsylvania about 50% of the vegetables grown are credited to home gardens, making the farm garden an important extension problem. A survey shows these gardens to be poor in three respects: (1) Arrangement of plantings (2) Variety of vegetable grown, and (3) Few or no successional plantings. It will require at least 5 years to get results in a state-wide way. The first year of the following program is already under way.

First Year: To arouse interest have illustrated talks during the winter months on the 3 points mentioned above. Do not undertake more communities than can be personally visited several times during the season. Secure a co-operator who will agree to plant a garden and care for it according to the submitted plans. Have a meeting or two at the demonstration during the growing season. Have literature in the form of an extension circular on "The Recognized Home Garden" for distribution. We expect to have plans and an actually planted garden model at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg in January.

Second Year: With the assistance of the County Agent and local leader have others in the community rearrange their gardens and keep records on operations. Organize the first year's work in new communities.

Third Year: Have the demonstration garden become the general practice of the community, if possible, and expand the territory for the first and second years.

Fourth and Fifth Years: This work should consist of extending the idea to new territory. In Pennsylvania, on account of topographical conditions and distance, this work is taken up by counties, several counties being organized in a year. It may require 10 years to put this project over in a state-wide way.

Better Seed Project.

One of our main projects for the past 4 years has been variety and strain demonstrations in which we try to locate for the grower the best source of seed. Seed, of the same variety for example, is secured from about 12 different sources and compared under similar conditions. Studies are made of quality, earliness, type, uniformity, etc. It is surprising how the growers avail themselves of the results of such a demonstration, more so than any other line of extension work.

1st Year (1920). This was the first year of organized vegetable extension work. Only one vegetable, namely cabbage, was used that year. Demonstrations were conducted in 16 counties. 2nd Year (1921). The number of cabbage demonstrations increased and tomatoes were added. 3rd Year (1922). The vegetables increased to cabbage, tomatoes, and spinach. 4th Year (1923). The list this year includes cabbage, tomatoes, spinach, celery, lettuce, and asparagus, with 200 demonstrations. 5th Year (1924). We hope to increase the above list to include onions and sweet corn. This may be called an indefinite project, each year we secure added information and the previous years' records are valuable for reference.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. The settlers and the natives lived together for many years, but there were always tensions between them. The settlers wanted to expand their territory and the natives wanted to protect their land. This led to many wars and conflicts. The United States grew from a small colony to a large nation. It fought many wars, both with other nations and with its own people. The American Revolution was a turning point in the country's history. It was the first time that a colony declared its independence from a major power. The United States then fought the War of 1812, which was a test of its military strength. The country emerged from the war as a more confident nation. In the mid-19th century, the United States was divided over the issue of slavery. Some people believed that slavery was wrong and should be abolished. Others believed that it was a necessary part of the economy. This led to the Civil War, which was one of the most brutal conflicts in American history. The war ended with the victory of the Union, and slavery was abolished. The United States then entered a period of rapid growth and expansion. It acquired new territories and states, and its economy grew at an unprecedented rate. The country became a world power, and it played a leading role in the world. The United States has a long and rich history, and it continues to grow and change today. It is a country of many different people and cultures, and it is a country that has achieved many great things. The history of the United States is a story of hope and dreams, and it is a story that inspires us all.

Cover Crops and Commercial Fertilizer vs. Manure.

The object of this project is to show the relative value of green manure and commercial fertilizer as compared to stable manure for vegetables, and to compare the adaptation of different cover crops to local conditions. On account of the relative scarcity of stable manure this project is becoming more important each year. To secure true and definite results will necessarily be a long time project, but since growers usually have a limited acreage and rotation is important, each year they place their available manure on the same crops that they feel cannot be without it, and hence manure reaches every field sooner or later. For these reasons, we have not done much of this work to date, but we hope to do work along this line soon. The project will not differ in method from year to year. The object is to have 5 years' records on the same treatment, for example, animal vs. green manure.

Boys' and Girls' Home Garden Club.

This is to demonstrate the value of a more careful planning, a better selection of varieties and a better succession of vegetables for the home garden. While it may not be a 5-year proposition, it could easily be a profitable 3-year one. The first year the direction of effort could be along cultural lines and later developed into variety, fertility, and marketing problems.

----- New York - Fruit Work by Joseph Oscamp.

There are to be demonstrations, community meetings, extension schools, and publicity on all of the topics mentioned. All work is done in cooperation with county agents and part of the travel expense is paid by the county farm bureaus.

I. Pruning Fruit Trees: (1) Single pruning demonstrations. Orchards selected for single pruning demonstrations should be sprayed orchards and should contain trees of the leading kinds of fruits grown in the community. They should be made up of the leading commercial varieties, and, when possible, have a range in ages of the trees. (2) Long term pruning demonstrations: These to be located in the orchards of growers who are good cooperators, who are permanent residents of the community and who follow good orchard practices in regard to soil management and spraying and have trees not over 10 years old of the leading commercial varieties grown in the neighborhood. Six to twelve of these trees will be pruned by the specialist and an equal number by local men for 5 years. A record is to be kept of each tree.

Extension Schools. Lectures on: (1) The response of young trees to different pruning treatments. (2) The practical application of the principles of pruning to all kinds of fruit trees. (3) Pruning young fruit trees for early bearing. (4) Pruning the old orchard with special reference to types of trees and conditions of vigor. (5) Pruning as influencing production in the old orchard. (6) Pruning as a means of promoting a longer lived and more useful tree. (7) Fruit bud formation and quality of crop as influenced by pruning. (A general talk emphasizing the invigorating effect of pruning.)

II. Orchard Soil Management. Demonstrations on: (1) Benefit of nitrate in sod orchards. (2) Encouraging growers to leave 3 row checks

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only been about 150 years since it was founded. This is a very short time in the history of the world. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and has a large population. The third is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong economy, and a powerful military. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It has a long tradition of freedom, and a strong belief in the rights of the individual.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a democratic nation. It has a system of government in which the people have a say in the running of the country. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a peaceful nation. It has a long history of peace, and a strong belief in non-violence. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a progressive nation. It has a strong belief in progress, and a strong belief in the future.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It has a large number of different ethnic groups, and a large number of different languages. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a tolerant nation. It has a long history of tolerance, and a strong belief in the rights of all people. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a hopeful nation. It has a strong belief in the future, and a strong belief in the possibility of a better world.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It has a strong belief in the possibility of a better life, and a strong belief in the possibility of a better future. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage. It has a long history of courage, and a strong belief in the possibility of a better world. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith. It has a strong belief in the possibility of a better life, and a strong belief in the possibility of a better future.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It has a strong belief in the possibility of a better life, and a strong belief in the possibility of a better future. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It has a strong belief in the possibility of a better life, and a strong belief in the possibility of a better future. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It has a long history of peace, and a strong belief in non-violence.

The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It has a strong belief in progress, and a strong belief in the future. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It has a long tradition of freedom, and a strong belief in the rights of the individual.

whenever they use any fertilizers. (3) The value of cover crops with fertilization in building up orchards on thin land. (4) The unprofitableness of fertilizing in cultivated orchards of average fertility where cover crops are being used.

Lectures on: (1) Orchard soil problems. (2) Basic systems of orchard soil management. (3) Orchard fertilizers. (4) Orchard cover crops; their purpose and value. (5) The response of fruit trees to different treatments. (6) Factors influencing the set of fruits (a general resume', emphasizing the importance of vigor in our fruit trees.)

III. Grafting Fruit Trees. Demonstrations on top working and bridge grafting. Lectures on: (1) Propagation of fruit trees and plants. (2) Working over undesirable varieties of fruit trees. (3) The prevention and repair of girdled and injured fruit trees. (4) Top-working and bridge-grafting.

IV. Small Fruits. Demonstrations on: (1) The value of acid phosphate on strawberry beds. (2) Mulch versus no mulch for strawberries. (3) The use of nitrate on red raspberries or blackcaps where cane growth is unsatisfactory. (4) Manure for gooseberries. Lectures on: (1) Strawberry varieties, culture and fertilization. (2) Growing raspberries as a commercial crop. (3) Planting and care of bush fruits.

V. Grapes. Demonstrations on the value of nitrate in increasing the yield and quality of grapes. Lectures on: (1) Training and pruning the grape. (2) Grape varieties and planting. (3) Vineyard management. (4) Fertilization of the vineyard.

VI. Home Fruit Improvement. Lectures on: (1) Planting fruit for home use. (2) Varieties of fruits for the home. (3) Care of the home orchard. (4) Renovation of the old orchard. (5) Top-working undesirable varieties. (6) Small fruits for the home garden. (7) The growing of grapes for ornamental, dessert and culinary use. (8) Important factors influencing the yield of small fruits.

VII. Fruit Packing Houses. At community meetings there will be discussions on the location, arrangement, equipment and management of fruit packing houses.

VIII. Fruit thinning of apples, pears, and peaches. This is carried on by fruit thinning demonstrations and discussions on: (1) Thinning as it affects the size and quality of fruit and the longevity and bearing habit of the tree. (2) Improving the quality of the fruit crop.

IX. Establishment of the orchard. Lectures on: (1) The outlook for commercial orcharding. (2) Orchard locations and varieties adapted to different conditions. (3) The planting and early care of the commercial orchard. (4) Winter injury as a factor in orchard planting and means of prevention.

X. Fruit Packing. This will deal primarily with apples showing the sizing and grading as defined by the New York State Apple Grading Law, sizing and grading equipment, packing in standard packages, presses, etc.



Massachusetts - Vegetable Work by H. F. Thompson.

In Massachusetts the vegetable extension work is being conducted along the line of the 10-year program adopted by the Vegetable Growers Committee, which met in Boston, January 16-18, 1923. The production problems upon which the report of this committee were based are mainly as follows:

1. The fertility problem, including (a) Most efficient use of stable manure: (b) Most efficient use of commercial fertilizer; (c) Green manuring as a practice for intensive vegetable growers: (d) Land drainage.
2. The seed problem. (a) Determination of seed quality; (b) Varieties to select; (c) Seed buying; (d) Seed storage; (e) Seed treatment for disease and insect control.
3. Home seed production, including kinds that may successfully be grown in Massachusetts, costs, value as compared with foreign grown seeds, methods of production, etc.
4. Public seed certification and testing.
5. Operating equipment such as buildings of suitable type.
6. Tools and general equipment.
7. Farm management - adaptation of cropping systems to soil, market, etc.
8. Plant disease control.
9. Insect pest control.
10. Cooperative purchase of supplies and equipment.

The plan of putting the 10-year program into effect, calls for the cooperation of (1) The individual vegetable growers; (2) The various growers organizations; (3) The county farm bureau; (4) The Massachusetts Agricultural College, including the Experiment Station and Extension Service, and (5) The State Department of Agriculture. The work in the counties is conducted by the county agents.

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Maine - Fruit Work by A. K. Gardner.

The Principal projects, underway or planned include:

Community Orchard Planting: (a) The pooling of orders for nursery stock to insure the purchase of quality trees, limited to 8 varieties suitable for Maine conditions, and safeguarded by suitable inspection. (b) The development of farm nurseries.

Grafting Demonstrations: Demonstrations of this type lead up to campaigns after suitable preparation is made. Applies to certain counties only.

Orchard Fertilization Demonstrations: Leading up to campaigns. Applies to all counties except Arcostock.

Orchard Spraying (or Dusting) Demonstrations: (a) Scab control; (b) Fruit spot control; (c) Apple maggot control; (d) Complete schedule. Applies to 4 counties, but to be extended as other project work is completed.

Management of Young Orchard Demonstrations: To be inaugurated in connection with the planting plan.

Long Time Pruning Demonstrations: Not definitely decided upon. Associated projects bearing upon the general program, included the reorganization of cooperative associations and the development of packing houses by the Bureau of Markets, and orchard cost accounts by the Farm Management Specialist.

Attention is directed to the practice involved through field meetings, auto tours and publicity. The following year cooperators are taken on in addition to demonstrators and differ from them in that they do not carry check areas. Orchard schools are held when time permits, but more often the one day subject matter meetings are held in each orchard community.

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Vermont - Fruit Work by M. B. Cummings.

The amount of time and money devoted to horticultural extension in Vermont is quite limited. This type of work receives only a small fraction of the time of one man, and it is therefore not necessary to outline extensive projects for horticultural extension in Vermont. It appears best that what time is available is best utilized in cooperating with the county agricultural agents concerning special horticultural problems and in the conduct of a few types of demonstration work. What is done is confined mostly to demonstration in pruning, spraying and other phases of orchard management.

Windham County is one of the most important orchard counties of the State, and it so happens that it is also one of those which is most heavily stocked with deer. The deer problem here as in some other parts of the State is a most serious one and constitutes a most serious menace. Considerable attention will be given to ways and means of lessening this injury through cooperation with the Commissioner of Fish and Game to secure more liberal indemnity where damages have been done and working for the establishment of open zones of small areas where deer may be killed any time when found trespassing on orchard areas. Special deterrent sprays and the protection of small trees with cheese cloth are some of the projects contemplated. All of this work is expected to be done with the cooperation of the county agricultural agents.

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Visitors to the Washington Office.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Claude Woolsey, Extension Pomologist of Arkansas. Mr. Woolsey was visiting the commercial apple sections of Virginia and New York for the purpose of setting information upon cooperative apple packing houses. In his rounds he was calling upon the extension workers in the states visited and securing information relative to the organization of all cooperative fruit packing enterprises.



It would be a good thing if more of our state men had the opportunity to go on trips of this character.

Prof. T. C. Johnson, Director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, Prof. H. C. Thompson, Head of the Vegetable Gardening Department at Ithaca, New York, and Prof. F. W. Geise of the University of Maryland, a College Park, paid the Department a visit a few days ago in connection with a meeting of the committee on variety classification and variety work with vegetables.

We are always glad to see the state men in Washington and will appreciate their advising us in advance of their coming, also as to the purpose of their visit and who they desire to see. This information will enable us to make the necessary contacts for them. There seems to be a slight feeling on the part of some state specialists that we are very busy people and cannot afford to give them much of our time. We always have time for the state specialists and feel it a privilege and opportunity to give them every possible attention during their brief visits to Washington. We consider this a part of our work which is of vital importance and our only wish is that the state men would come oftener and stay longer.

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Trip Reports.

We have been tempted upon several occasions to discontinue giving our trip reports in the "Extension Horticulturist." We have come to the conclusion, however, that where these trips bring out something of vital interest and which will be of possible help to the workers in other states, we are justified in continuing the reports. With this explanation, the following are included in this issue:

On September 24 to 29, inclusive, Mr. Beattie made a tour of the State of Kansas in company with Mr. E. A. Stockdyk, Extension Pathologist, who is conducting horticultural extension work. During this trip the seed selection and improvement of sweet potatoes was the main topic.

Horticultural extension work with vegetables in the State of Kansas is handled to a considerable degree in connection with the pathological extension work under the direction of Mr. E. A. Stockdyk. Major extension projects are under way in 9 counties, special attention to potatoes and sweet potatoes being given.

Demonstrations include the use of certified seed, the selection of sweet potato seed at harvest time to avoid disease, the treatment of seed potatoes for the control of disease and the storage of sweet potatoes. Demonstrations with the use of certified seed and seed treatment have reached a stage where they can be considered as adopted practices. In fact, it is difficult to get the growers to leave check plots which would still further emphasize the value of the demonstrated practice. During the trip a number of seed treatment demonstrations were harvested, the results in every case being outstanding. As a result the treatment of sweet potato seed stock in corrosive sublimate prior to bedding is practically sold to the growers.



Following the visit to Kansas, two days were spent in company with Mr. A. P. Boles, Extension Pomologist, in visiting orchard demonstrations in southwestern Missouri. In this section the spray service provided by the College and Experiment Station has proved a wonderful help to the growers. A full spray schedule is followed by the growers and very few are willing to leave checks. At Marionville, a splendid new cooperative cold storage plant for apples, has been constructed and is proving a great advantage in the standardizing of the apple market for the section.

Following the visit to the Ozark fruit section of southwestern Missouri, two days were spent in the trucking sections of St. Louis County, in company with Mr. Earl Page, Vegetable Specialist, and the County Agent. In the vegetable work demonstrations were being conducted with fertilizers on potatoes, second crop seed potatoes, the selection and treatment of seed sweet potatoes, and other similar lines of work.

Field Trip of Prof. Close during October.

North Carolina.

The work in North Carolina is being pushed along the lines of home and farm orchards, home gardens, commercial fruit growing, truck crops, such as potatoes, sweet potatoes and cabbage, and home beautification. One specialist is devoting full time to the sauer kraut industry which is now a very important one.

A new method which is being worked out for development of the home orchard in the cotton sections is to train one man in each county to plant, prune, spray and care for, during the first 4 years, all new home orchard plantings, including small fruits. The expense is to be borne by the owners who are thus relieved of the orchard details which they dislike.

One outstanding feature of the work is the very close and hearty cooperation between the horticultural men and the home demonstration agents. Prof. Matthews will give a paper on this cooperation at the Cincinnati meeting of the A. S. H. S.

In the landscape work, Prof. McCall has demonstrations at 125 homes and about 90 consolidated schools. He has a most practical way of making duplicate plans at the place of the demonstration. After the rough sketch of about 18 x 24 inches in size is trued up, he makes two duplicate copies by use of carbon papers. One copy is for the extension office files, one for the county agent, and one for the property owner.

Georgia.

In Georgia the home orchard movement has blazed the way for tremendous commercial plantings and as a result the fruit specialist has under his advisory supervision 938,000 fruit and nut trees. This is all a direct result of extension fruit work.

The cotton boll weevil situation is so desperate in some sections that men are ready to plunge into any crop which looks promising to them. Thus they have turned to peaches with great hope of success. In the planting season of 1922-23, the fruit extension forces headed off the planting of 500,000 peach trees by men not prepared to grow peaches, who know nothing of the expense of peach production, who do not have the right type of soil, and are too far from shipping points. This the extension forces consider one of their big pieces of work for the year. On the other hand, they have encouraged the planting of nearly 200,000 peach trees under promising conditions.

Since September, 1919, the landscape specialist has assisted in about 1,000 landscape improvements of which 66% were around homes, 22% around schools and the rest were miscellaneous. He is now working with 44 county agents and 66 home demonstration agents, all of whom had asked for help along this line.

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South Carolina.

In South Carolina the home garden work is state-wide and is done through cooperation with county agents, the State Superintendent of Education, the County Superintendents of Schools, and the school teachers. Publicity matter and subject matter are sent to the school teachers who use it as a part of the day's school program. Ten home garden demonstrators are secured in each school district to carry on the work and report results.

Intense interest is aroused and kept going for the home orchard through the annual "Orchard Week," when the fruit specialists, county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, bankers, merchants, and local papers concentrate on this work and accomplish great results. There are more than 300 demonstration home orchards being conducted under the direction of the specialists. This home orchard work is the forerunner of commercial fruit work as it is in Georgia though not yet on so large a scale. In Sumpter County there are now 600 acres of peaches as a result of one home peach orchard in 1914, and in Oconee County there are now 16,000 apple trees as a result of one apple orchard now 15 years old. The present development of the peach industry to 600,000 trees is the direct result of 37 home acre orchards in 1914.

The bunch grape industry is most promising in the northern half of South Carolina. There are now 25 demonstrations of from one-half acre to 14 acres of these grapes. The dewberry demonstrations number about 35 and cover more than 200 acres.

Truck crop work has grown rapidly, The sweet potato crop in 1916 was 5,000,000 bushels. In that year 5 storage houses holding 6,400 bushels were built. The first storage house was built two years earlier. At present the crop is 10,000,000 bushels and there are more than 300 storage houses holding a total of 750,000 bushels. The onion industry has grown from a demonstration of one-third of an acre three years ago to 500 acres now.

Fruit, Vegetable and Landscape Extension Literature Received During
September and October, 1923.

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- Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service, Little Rock.
The Home Vegetable Garden in Arkansas - Ext. Cir. 10 (May 1923)
Spray Calendar - Ext. Cir. 143 (May 1923)
The Home Orchard in Arkansas - Ext. Cir. 146 (May 1923)
- Delaware University, Newark.
Increasing Tomato Yields - Cir. 11 (Feb. 1923)
A Program of Control Measures for Diseases and Insect Pests
of the Orchard - Ext. Cir. 12 (March 1923)
- Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens.
Cabbage Culture - Cir. 94 (Sept. 1923)
Bramble Culture - Cir. 97 (Sept. 1923)
- Kentucky University, Lexington.
The Peach Borer and the Paradichlorobenzene Treatment - Cir. 159 (Aug. 1923)
- Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
The Black Rot and other Diseases of Cabbage - Ext. Cir. 64 (July 1923)
- Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
Monthly Report of Extension Work for Market Gardeners - No. 62 (Sept. 1923)
- New York, Cornell University, Ithaca.
The Flower Garden - Ext. Bul. 67 (Aug. 1923)
- Ohio State University, Columbus.
The Use of Fruit in the Diet - Vol. 9, No. 4 (1923-1924)
The Use of Vegetables in the Diet - Vol. 9, No. 5 (1923-1924)
Ways of Preparing Apples - Vol. 9, No. 8 (1923-1924)
- South Carolina - Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, P. O.
Oil Sprays for Scale Insects - Information Card 28 (Sept. 1923)
Control of Peach Borers with Paradichlorobenzene - Information
Card 29 (Sept. 1923)
- Wisconsin University, Madison.
The Wayside Park - Cir. 162 (July 1923)
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A Correction.

In the October 1st issue of the "Extension Horticulturist" it was
stated on Page 7 that the "Massachusetts State Department of Health"
cooperated in staging the demonstration fruit exhibit. This should have
read the "Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture."

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American Society for Horticultural Science.

Will extension men please send titles of addresses for the Cincinnati
meeting to Secretary C. P. Close at once? We want a good extension program.

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The annual meeting of the American Peat Society will be held in
Washington D. C., December 6, 7, and 8.

W. R. Beattie, Extension Horticulturist.

C. P. Close, Extension Horticulturist.

